



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

RETRENCHMENT
is sometimes necessary in domestic or business life.
BUT NEVER RETRENCH
where your eyes are concerned.
Money is never better spent than on the eyes if they need **ATTENTION!**
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,021

號一十二零萬二第

日十三月六年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1922.

二拜禮

號二十月八年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A NEW SPECIALITY!

BASS' LIGHT

SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot climate, lighter than the well-known Red Triangle.

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR**

& CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE NO. 75.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of **ELEY'S** SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,

19, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

URNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Telephone 1218.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 1 " "	
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 5 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
HOLIDAY DAYS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 1 " "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 1 " "	
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 5 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	

As on Week Days
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for use on all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, and not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	No. 892	No. 893	No. 894	No. 895	No. 896	No. 897	No. 898	No. 899	No. 900	No. 901	No. 902	No. 903	No. 904	No. 905	No. 906	No. 907	No. 908	No. 909	No. 910	No. 911	No. 912	No. 913	No. 914	No. 915	No. 916	No. 917	No. 918	No. 919	No. 920	No. 921	No. 922	No. 923	No. 924	No. 925	No. 926	No. 927	No. 928	No. 929	No. 930	No. 931	No. 932	No. 933	No. 934	No. 935	No. 936	No. 937	No. 938	No. 939	No. 940	No. 941	No. 942	No. 943	No. 944	No. 945	No. 946	No. 947	No. 948	No. 949	No. 950	No. 951	No. 952	No. 953	No. 954	No. 955	No. 956	No. 957	No. 958	No. 959	No. 960	No. 961	No. 962	No. 963	No. 964	No. 965	No. 966	No. 967	No. 968	No. 969	No. 970	No. 971	No. 972	No. 973	No. 974	No. 975	No. 976	No. 977	No. 978	No. 979	No. 980	No. 981	No. 982	No. 983	No. 984	No. 985	No. 986	No. 987	No. 988	No. 989	No. 990	No. 991	No. 992	No. 993	No. 994	No. 995	No. 996	No. 997	No. 998	No. 999	No. 1000	No. 1001	No. 1002	No. 1003	No. 1004	No. 1005	No. 1006	No. 1007	No. 1008	No. 1009	No. 1010	No. 1011	No. 1012	No. 1013	No. 1014	No. 1015	No. 1016	No. 1017	No. 1018	No. 1019	No. 1020	No. 1021	No. 1022	No. 1023	No. 1024	No. 1025	No. 1026	No. 1027	No. 1028	No. 1029	No. 1030	No. 1031	No. 1032	No. 1033	No. 1034	No. 1035	No. 1036	No. 1037	No. 1038	No. 1039	No. 1040	No. 1041	No. 1042	No. 1043	No. 1044	No. 1045	No. 1046	No. 1047	No. 1048	No. 1049	No. 1050	No. 1051	No. 1052	No. 1053	No. 1054	No. 1055	No. 1056	No. 1057	No. 1058	No. 1059	No. 1060	No. 1061	No. 1062	No. 1063	No. 1064	No. 1065	No. 1066	No. 1067	No. 1068	No. 1069	No. 1070	No. 1071	No. 1072	No. 1073	No. 1074	No. 1075	No. 1076	No. 1077	No. 1078	No. 1079	No. 1080	No. 1081	No. 1082	No. 1083	No. 1084	No. 1085	No. 1086	No. 1087	No. 1088	No. 1089	No. 1090	No. 1091	No. 1092	No. 1093	No. 1094	No. 1095	No. 1096	No. 1097	No. 1098	No. 1099	No. 1100	No. 1101	No. 1102	No. 1103	No. 1104	No. 1105	No. 1106	No. 1107	No. 1108	No. 1109	No. 1110	No. 1111	No. 1112	No. 1113	No. 1114	No. 1115	No. 1116	No. 1117	No. 1118	No. 1119	No. 1120	No. 1121	No. 1122	No. 1123	No. 1124	No. 1125	No. 1126	No. 1127	No. 1128	No. 1129	No. 1130	No. 1131	No. 1132	No. 1133	No. 1134	No. 1135	No. 1136	No. 1137	No. 1138	No. 1139	No. 1140	No. 1141	No. 1142	No. 1143	No. 1144	No. 1145	No. 1146	No. 1147	No. 1148	No. 1149	No. 1150	No. 1151	No. 1152	No. 1153	No. 1154	No. 1155	No. 1156	No. 1157	No. 1158	No. 1159	No. 1160	No. 1161	No. 1162	No. 1163	No. 1164	No. 1165	No. 1166	No. 1167	No. 1168	No. 1169	No. 1170	No. 1171	No. 1172	No. 1173	No. 1174	No. 1175	No. 1176	No. 1177	No. 1178	No. 1179	No. 1180	No. 1181	No. 1182	No. 1183	No. 1184	No. 1185	No. 1186	No. 1187	No. 1188	No. 1189	No. 1190	No. 1191	No. 1192	No. 1193	No. 1194	No. 1195	No. 1196	No. 1197	No. 1198	No. 1199	No. 1200	No. 1201	No. 1202	No. 1203	No. 1204	No. 1205	No. 1206	No. 1207	No. 1208	No. 1209	No. 1210	No. 1211	No. 1212	No. 1213	No. 1214	No. 1215	No. 1216	No. 1217	No. 1218	No. 1219	No. 1220	No. 1221	No. 1222	No. 1223	No. 1224	No. 1225	No. 1226	No. 1227	No. 1228	No. 1229	No. 1230	No. 1231	No. 1232
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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
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PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
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TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
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Made with the NEW CREPE RUBBER SOLES which are light in weight, very durable, and, being milled to a gritty texture will NOT CRACK in wear and will withstand the wear and tear on hard courts.

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1 large Bottle of Bulmers Cider, 1 small Soda, any mixed
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Every Passenger in a "DRAGON" CAR is
insured against accident.

Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND HONGLOON.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM
JESSE-DAVIES.))

UNLAWFUL CARRYING OF ARMS.

"I am determined as far as I can to put down this practice of a man of your character carrying dangerous weapons about," the Chief Justice told a prisoner when sentencing him to three years' imprisonment with hard labour for being in possession of a loaded fire-chambered revolver and a dagger.

The prisoner was arrested in a raid upon a tenhouse where it was suspected a robbery was being planned.

The prisoner explained that a friend of his gave him the weapons to mind. His statement at the police station was that he used them to avenge the death of a brother who had been killed.

BLOOD SPILT OVER THE WATER SHORTAGE.

U. Lam Ching, a young Chinese, dressed in European fashion, was indicted for manslaughter.

From the evidence it appeared that there was a fight between two men on the third floor of a curio shop along the Praya East and two on the ground floor. It was doubtful who began the argument but it seemed fairly certain that it arose over the water supply. There were angry words about the quality of the water available for the third floor and someone threw a bucket of water down on the first floor. The fight began with fists and finished with baseball clubs. The deceased and the accused were both injured.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), who conducted the case for the Crown, suggested that the prisoner carried on the fight much longer than necessary and had thereby been guilty of manslaughter.

After evidence had been given the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the man was discharged.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Three years' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on a Chinese indicted for being concerned in a gun robbery. A boiler-maker carrying a bundle which contained some clothes was robbed of this and the thieves also stripped him of his coat and trousers and took the shoes from off his feet.

YAUMATI PAWNSHOP ROBBERY.
ACCOUNTANT WHO WAS IN LEAGUE WITH THE
THIEVES.

Another charge arising out of a large pawnshop robbery in Yaumati was heard. Two men were convicted at the last Criminal Sessions in this connection. The sub-accountant of the pawnshop was now indicted for being in league with the thieves.

Evidence throwing suspicion of complicity upon the accused was given by John of the pawnshop.

The accused addressed the Judge in this strain: "I need not ask other people (he began) to commit a robbery. I am the assistant-accountant and have power to open the safe. If I asked as many men to commit a robbery, my share would be small. I beg your Lordship to investigate this matter clearly; I am a good man."

The Judge then summarised the facts of the case. At 7.15 p.m. on February 18th, two men—strangers—visited the shop and had an interview with the accused, who went away with them. At ten o'clock, come men knuckled at the door and the prisoner, who had returned, told the cook to admit them. The prisoner entertained them and soon afterwards they drew out revolvers. "The evidence is," said the Judge, "that they did not threaten this man with a revolver; in fact, one witness says, revolvers were drawn on a man from the prisoner. No one saw the prisoner gapped and bound as the others were. When the robbers had gone all the folk freed themselves, the prisoner had gone too."

"The prisoner's explanation is that he was mistaken by the robbers for the master of the shop, kept separate from the other men, and afterwards taken away to be held to ransom. When the two convicted men were in the box the prisoner showed interest and the men were most anxious to state that the prisoner had no connection with what they had done. I thought it only right to put to them an earlier statement they made and you are entitled to consider those statements as mistaking their present denial of no effect whatever. In forming an opinion on circumstantial evidence it is interesting and helpful to see how any new detail fits in. The prisoner asked a witness regarding the alleged signal to the robbers, 'Did you put my hand up to draw my police whistle?' and the reply was 'no, but jacket was at least five feet away, and a nail.' In reply to myself, the witness said the jacket was not there in the morning. So it seems clear that, whatever restrictions were placed on the prisoner, he had sufficient freedom to get his own jacket off the nail."

"The prisoner wishes you to believe he was kidnapped. I think due weight should be given to the fact that he is not told you what happened to him. It must have been soon discovered that he was not the master and he can show to attempt to report himself as an honest man would."

Without leaving the box, the Jury found the prisoner "guilty" and the Judge sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SEQUEL TO THE RECENT
BIG FIRE.
CHINESE CONVICTED FOR STEALING
SALVAGED STORES.

As a sequel to the recent fire at Duddell Street, when Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Works and the Hongkong Electric Company's Cable Store were gutted by fire, three Chinese were charged before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday afternoon, with the larceny of a quantity of copper wire from the ruins. Two of the men were employed on the permanent staff of the Hongkong Electric Company. The other man was an odd job man, also employed by the Company.

An assistant store-keeper gave evidence to the effect that on the morning of August 18th the three defendants visited the ruins and proceeded to collect and take away a quantity of copper wire despite his protests. The witness, a young man with one arm, said he only allowed salvaged stores to be moved on instructions from Mr. Sorby, Mr. Pelley or the No. 1 assistant. In reply to Mr. Hamilton the witness said he would not have allowed the Magistrate to take anything away without instructions from his superiors.

Mr. Pelley, of the Mains Department, explained that the Company were busy rescuing stores from the ruins, sorting them out for inspection by the Insurance Company and removing what was not condemned to the Depot at Wanchai.

The first defendant, asked if he had any questions to put, said it was a very strange thing that none of the stolen property had been produced in Court.

An Indian Watchman testified to seeing the men leave the premises with the baskets of wire, going towards the steps at the top of Duddell Street. The rest of the watchman's story was contradictory and the Magistrate ordered him to stand down and refused to listen to another Indian watchman. His Worship suggested that they had never seen the defendants at all.

After further corroborative evidence had been given by a Chinese, the first defendant denied removing the wire. He said on the morning in question he was on the premises superintending the work of 20 coolies. He did not remove any wire. Later, he added that a Chinese ordered him to have two baskets containing rubbish and a few bits of wire removed to a barber's shop. He gave instructions accordingly.

On his own statement Mr. Hamilton convicted the man and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. The other two defendants were discharged.

THE MISSING "GONDIA."
GROUNDLESS RUMOUR ABOUT
WRECK SIGHTED IN
HINGHWA BAY.

During the week-end a persistent rumour has been current in Hongkong regarding the sighting of a wreck off Ockseu Point in the Formosa Channel. It was first thought that this wreck might be the British India steamer *Gondia*, which has not been heard of since the morning of August 2nd (the day of the Swatow typhoon) when she wrecked her position as 100 miles south of Swatow.

On Sunday enquiries were made at the Harbour Office by a *Daily Press* representative but no news regarding a wreck having been sighted in the district mentioned could be gained. Yesterday, a call was made at the offices of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. where it was learned that the rumour was groundless. A telegram from the Harbour Master at Fuchow has confirmed this. The gist of his communication is that a vessel just arrived from Hinghwa Bay, which is quite close to Ockseu Point, reports having seen or heard of no wreckage of any description in that neighbourhood.

Masters of vessels in Hongkong say that if there is a steamer wrecked in the Formosa Channel, her crew would have a very poor chance of escaping alive as the whole of that portion of the coast is infested with pirates. Ockseu Point is about half way between Amoy and Fuchow.

THE Y.M.C.A.
EDUCATING THE POOR CHILDREN
OF THE COLONY.

The summer session of the Bible school of Hongkong closed yesterday. During the summer months about 600 Chinese boys and girls of the poorer classes have been given special training in trades under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Bible School. These children have received their training at ten different schools in the Colony and more than 10 teachers volunteered their services free of charge in superintending the training.

All the children benefited considerably by the lessons and yesterday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium they gave an interesting exhibition of the exercises they had been taught, whilst in the gymnasium the articles they had made during the session, such as basket work, needle work, etc., were placed on view. These articles were put up for sale at the close of the proceedings, and the money thus raised is to be devoted to the Swatow Relief Fund.

WEEK-END ROBBERIES.
MANY EUROPEAN VICTIMS.

Robbers have been busy during the week-end and an unusually large number of cases in which Europeans are the victims have been reported to the police.

The outstanding case is a theft from the Central Police Station, the victim being Sergeant Stimson who reports the loss of a quantity of jewellery and money from his quarters, amounting \$255. The theft is believed to have taken place between the 17th and 19th inst.

The Chief Officer of the s.s. *Halvard* (Mr. Mackintosh) reports the theft from his cabin on Saturday of a watch and a pair of binoculars worth \$35, and \$25 in cash.

Mr. W. C. Smith, of the Cosmopolitan Dock, left his motor-cycle, No. 274, under the shelter at the Kowloon Star Ferry Wharf at 3.15 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. When he returned later in the day he found the machine missing. The motor-cycle is valued at \$900.

On Saturday night burglars entered the house of Mr. Thompson of the Dairy Farm, who lives at Pokfulam. Property of the value of \$180 was stolen from a bedroom.

Mr. G. Svedner has reported the loss of a raincoat, valued at \$40, and a pair of spectacles from his bedroom at No. 1, Orient Buildings.

Mr. Nuland, of the Texas Oil Company, Queen's Buildings, had stolen from his office on Saturday or Sunday a quantity of clothing and other sundry property valued at \$120.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.
HIS INTENTIONS WHEN HE LEFT
CANTON.

An interesting telegram from "a Special Correspondent" was published in the *Shanghai Gazette* concerning Dr. Sun Yat Sen's departure from Canton. We are probably not far wrong in assuming that the "Special Correspondent" in this case to be Mr. Eugene Chen, the English Secretary to Dr. Sun, as, when in Shanghai, Mr. Eugene Chen serves the *Gazette* in an editorial capacity. It is understood that the paper is run in the interest of Dr. Sun and these facts invest the following telegram with a special interest:

"President Sun Yat Sen left here for the North yesterday afternoon. The wholesale bribery of the remaining crews of the war vessels which have hitherto been loyal to Dr. Sun has compelled him to leave Canton before the definite settlement of the military situation here. He had intended in any event to leave the South to take a more effective part in the work of unifying the country, which was one of Dr. Wu Tingfang's last wishes to him, but he delayed doing so until the more or less local situation here had been liquidated.

It is probable that Dr. Sun may visit Hangchow, to which place he was invited some weeks ago; and, later on, he may even proceed further North if the re-assembly of Parliament in Peking proves a real factor in the political unification of China.

In the meantime, reports of decisive victories by Chen Chiung Ming must be accepted with reserve, although there can be no doubt but that some successes have been scored by Chen over Hsu Chung Chi. The latter's forces, however, are still intact as a fighting machine and, when they unite with the army under Gen. Tang Ta Wei, who is a European-trained officer, the decisive battle of the campaign will be fought. Until and unless Chen Chiung Ming crushes this combined force, the power of President Sun cannot be regarded as broken."

SPORT.
INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS.

Information has been received by the hon. secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association, says the Sports writer of the *N. C. Daily News*, that both Hongkong and Hankow Interport teams will be here in the second week in September. This will create a triangular contest similar to that played in 1920. Hankow are sending down six players, but the strength of the Hongkong contingent is not yet known. The dates provisionally fixed for the Interport matches are the 7th, 8th and 9th, but this is subject to alteration when the length of stay of our visitors is definitely known. There is much speculation as to the composition of the legal teams and also the venue for these important matches.

GOLF AT SHANGHAI.

An amusing match was played, recently, at Shanghai, between Mrs. Lofting and Dr. Marshall. It arose out of some disrespectful remarks by the latter on the Kiangwan course which Dr. Marshall termed "a putting course," declaring that it would be easy enough to go round with a driver and a putter. This led to a challenge and eventually a match was arranged, the original terms being modified to this extent that Dr. Marshall was to be allowed a niblick in addition to the driver and putter, with permission to use it anywhere he pleased, but was to concede Mrs. Lofting the six strokes due on handicap. She, however, was to drive from the men's tee. And Mrs. Lofting won by 5 and 4, going out in 45 and home in 40. History does not record whether Dr. Marshall had modified his opinion of Kiangwan, but he certainly has an enhanced respect for his opponent, says the *N. C. Daily News*.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE
AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR
1921. (RECONSTRUCTED)

Expenses in London including Directors and Auditors Fees	
Salaries, Rent and Sundry Expenses	\$229. 11. 1
Interest	855. 0. 0
Debitum Interest	237. 0. 0
Income Tax	237. 0. 0
Corporation Profit Tax	1,178. 8. 0
Dividend at 10 per cent. on 39,761 shares	3,976. 2. 0
Bonus at 10 per cent. on 39,761 shares	3,976. 2. 0
Reserve Fund transfer	2,500. 0. 0
P. and L. Surplus transfer	4,776. 14. 0
	\$24,751. 10. 8
Subscriptions, Rentals, Profit on Sales, etc., in Hongkong and Kowloon	
Less Working Expenses, Maintenance and General Expenses and Charges	\$6,977. 18. 3
	\$17,773. 22. 5
Refund on Excess Profit Duty Surplus on Realisation of Investments	
	\$24,751. 10. 8

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER
1921. (RECONSTRUCTED)

Nominal Capital	\$75,000
Shares at £1	75,000
Issued Capital	39,761
Shares at £1	\$39,761. 0. 0
Reserve Fund, 1920	\$2,500
Add P. & L. A/c. 1921	2,500
	\$5,000. 0. 0
P. & L. A/c. Surplus 1921	\$2,468. 1. 11
Surplus 1921	\$4,776. 14. 0
	\$11,344. 15. 11
7 per cent. Mortgage Debentures £50,000 redeemable 1/1/1930 issued	13,500. 0. 0
Loan from Bankers (secured on an undertaking to issue, on demand, the balance of Debentures £37,500)	30,000. 0. 0
Sundry Creditors	8,820. 10. 2
Dividend and Bonus payable	7,952. 4. 0
	\$163,080. 10. 1
Paid for Goodwill of Business and Expenditure on Plant to 1904	\$2,468. 8. 0
Additions 1905 to 1921	102,330. 0. 7
	\$124,798. 8. 7
Less Yangtze Valley Syndicate compensation 1906	\$2,000
Written off 1907	7,500
	10,500. 0. 0
Land and Buildings	115,958. 8. 47
Stores in hand, and in transit	24,729. 14. 7
	\$140,687. 7. 9
Sundry Debtors	\$13,987. 7. 0
Cash	\$8,820. 10. 2
	\$163,080. 10. 1

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD., HONGKONG.	
Rate of Subscriptions \$150 per annum. Exchange \$1 = 2.21. Initial Capital \$300,000.	
	Per cent.
December 31st 1921	11.97
December 31st 1920	11.97
December 31st 1919	11.97
December 31st 1918	11.97
December 31st 1917	11.97
December 31st 1916	11.97
December 31st 1915	11.97
December 31st 1914	11.97
December 31st 1913	11.97
December 31st 1912	11.97
December 31st 1911	11.97
December 31st 1910	11.97
December 31st 1909	11.97
December 31st 1908	11.97
December 31st 1907	11.97
December 31st 1906	11.97
December 31st 1905	11.97
December 31st 1904	11.97
December 31st 1903	11.97
December 31st 1902	11.97
December 31st 1901	11.97
December 31st 1900	11.97
December 31st 1899	11.97
December 31st 1898	11.97
December 31st 1897	11.97
December 31st 1896	11.97
December 31st 1895	11.97
December 31st 1894	11.97
December 31st 1893	11.97
December 31st 1892	11.97
December 31st 1891	11.97
December 31st 1890	11.97
December 31st 1889	11.97
December 31st 1888	11.97
December 31st 1887	11.97
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December 31st 1872	11.97
December 31st 1871	11.97
December 31st 1870	11.97
December 31st 1869	11.97
December 31st 1868	11.97
December 31st 1867	11.97
December 31st 1866	11.97
December 31st 1865	11.97
December 31st 1864	11.97
December 31st 1863	11.97
December 31st 1862	11.97
December 31st 1861	11.97
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December 31st 1850	11.97
December 31st 1849	11.97
December 31st 1848	11.97
December 31st 1847	11.97
December 31st 1846	11.97
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December 31st 1832	11.97
December 31st 1831	11.97
December 31st 1830	11.97
December 31st 1829	11.97
December 31st 1828	11.97
December 31st 1827	11.97
December 31st 1826	11.97
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December 31st 1812	11.97
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December 31st 1805	11.97
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December 31st 1802	11.97
December 31st 1801	11.97
December 31st 1800	11.97
December 31st 1799	11.97
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December 31st 1781	11.97
December 31st 1780	11.97
December 31st 1779	11.97
December 31st 1778	11.97
December 31st 1777	11.97

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE LICENSE SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

PROPOSED NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES TOO HIGH AND SHOULD BE GRADUATED.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary a copy of the report of the Committee of the Joint Chambers of Commerce appointed to consider the proposed new agreement with the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.

On 11th inst. This Committee was appointed to investigate the terms of the proposed new agreement between the Government and The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. Various papers in connection with the telephone negotiations have been supplied by the Colonial Secretary's Office and Mr. Parker Ness, Vice-Chairman of the Company, gave his views on the question at a meeting called for that purpose, but he refused to discuss lowering the terms of the licence renewal.

PART I.

Our investigations lead us to the conclusion that the following ten facts are well established:—

1.—The existing licence expires January 31st, 1930, until when the Company is under an obligation to provide a good and efficient telephone service, with approved and modern appliances at a charge not exceeding £10 per annum for lines within a radius of 1 mile from any exchange.

2.—No provision is made in the existing licence for continuing the telephone service after January 31st, 1930.

3.—The present system is to a great extent obsolete, making the introduction of some more modern system at an early date desirable. (Note: Mr. Cole's report of 1922 mentions the plant in both exchanges as obsolete. Also the fact that the system has been changed in Singapore to the Central Battery System and that the Government of India have stipulated (vide Mr. Parker Ness) that the magnet system may only be installed in exchanges of less than 500 stations and that they have also insisted on an Automatic exchange being installed in Bombay at the Company's expense and risk.)

4.—The Company is prepared to install a more modern system provided their licence is extended, and the rates increased to allow an adequate return on the capital expenditure involved.

5.—Some sort of control over the Company's operations is desirable from the Government and subscribers' point of view. This can be arranged by the present Company obtaining or nominating a majority of local Directors and the keeping of the accounts in Hongkong whilst still retaining their London standing.

A similar control can be obtained by reconstructing the Company as a local registered Company with a majority of local Directors. This would have saved annually a large sum in Income Tax. (Note: Payments for Income Tax, Excess Profit Tax and Corporation Tax have averaged £4,800 per annum during the past 7 years.)

The draft agreement provides for the flotation of a new local Company to take over the assets and liabilities of the present Company whereby the shareholders of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., will receive shares and debentures in the new Company equivalent to the revaluation of their plant and other assets.

Two valuations—one made by Mr. P. D. Cole, A.M.I.E.E., Manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., on behalf of the Government, and one by the Company's Consulting Engineer Mr. W. W. Cook, M.Inst. C.E., M.I.E.E., have been submitted for this purpose.

6.—Mr. Cole's valuation is based on replacement values supplied by The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, which he states to be liberal, and capable of reduction in view of a fall in prices. He considers that £210,837 (Plant, £141,504; Land and Buildings, £50,029; and Stores, £19,314) represents the present value of the undertaking sold by one owner to another (with, presumably, an extension of licence and powers to increase rates).

7.—The Company's valuation of £270,687 (Plant, £185,559; Land and Buildings, £65,114; and Stores, £19,914) is, we understand, their idea of a fair value for the undertaking transferred from one owner to another as a going concern (with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates). They have supplied detailed schedules showing how this amount is arrived at, but refused any information as to the basis on which the schedules were compiled. From examination of their figures, we infer they estimated the cost of reconstructing the present plant at the high prices ruling on December 31st, 1921, and then revealed this according to the age of the plant on the "Sinking Fund" method of depreciation. The amount deducted for depreciation in this valuation is much less than that estimated as necessary for the new Company, and it is clear that the allowance provided for in the Government's draft agreement

Example:—

1,114 steel poles stated to have a physical life of 25 years are estimated to cost £13,947 and after 10 years use are valued at £13,750, which works out at less than 11 per cent. per annum, whereas under the new agreement the public will be required to find 8 per cent. per annum depreciation.

8.—Although there is a difference in estimated values, Mr. Cole and Mr. Cook appear to have agreed to the proposed increased rate, viz., \$154 for business and \$140 for private telephones, in place of the Company's claim of \$175.

The Company, however, think the increased rates should start forthwith (i.e., before the projected improvements have been started), but Mr. Cole subsequently to the publication by the Company of the proposed new rates, suggested that they should only start from the completion of the proposed new switchboard (possibly two or three years hence).

9.—The Company is able with present subscription rates to earn a good return on the money invested in the undertaking. In 1921 with a £10 rate (equal to \$7.35) they made a profit in Hongkong of £23,000 on a paid-up share capital of £29,701 and loan capital of £42,500.

10.—During the past 17 years (first balance sheet produced, 1905) the Company has made £200,000 in Hongkong, subject to London Office expenses and depreciation. The Capital in 1905 was £14,701, and £25,000 was added in 1910, making the present capital £39,701, on which dividends (free of tax) have been paid amounting to £28,073. The present capital works out to the equivalent of capital put in plus 12 per cent. per annum compound interest (less dividends paid out). For a "public utility investment" 12 per cent. is above the average and, if the reserves and carry forward of £66,000 are intact, the shareholders may be considered exceedingly fortunate. In effect, on the plea of forming a local Company, and taking advantage of a virtual monopoly, the Company are now seeking by a stroke of the pen to further increase the value of the undertaking by £125,000, representing unrealised enhanced values of Plant and Land, on which amount the subscribers are to be saddled with 12 per cent. interest, and ample allowance for depreciation and reserves. The subscribers are, therefore, quite justified in characterising the conduct of the Telephone Company as "grasping."

PART II.

We have carefully examined all the foregoing facts and, allowing for the great disadvantage due to the absence of the two expert valuers whom we were unable to examine, and to the handicap arising from the fact that the Company either could not, or would not, disclose the residuary values and rates of depreciation employed, our considered opinion is:—

1.—The only ground upon which the present agreement with the Company should be amended and extended is the advisability of providing for continuity of service and progressive development of the telephone system.

2.—The proposed new Company will, in effect, be the old Company under a new name, and, unless a large number of shares is issued locally, the old Company will retain the complete control of the new Company. As a matter of fact, in 1921 the sterling income at new rates would have amounted to £120,000 and, if the proposed new rates had been agreed to, so large an increased income would have resulted as to necessitate little, if any, new capital being required.

3.—In fixing the value of the Company's holding in the new Company something less than the present-day sale value of the undertaking would be fair, as due consideration should be given to the following facts, viz.:—

(a.) The existing Company will still retain its whole interest in the business.

(b.) Through demanding and accepting a sterling rate of £10, in place of an old rate of \$100 when exchange ruled about 2/6 in 1905, the Company lost in reduced income about \$60,000 in 1917, \$125,000 in 1918, and \$181,000 in 1919. The Co. will not supply working account figures for 1920 and 1921, but it is estimated they lost \$140,000 in the latter year owing to the net rate being \$73.35 in place of \$100. In spite of this fact the Company made £23,000 in Hongkong in 1921. These obligations arising from a disadvantageous exchange would be avoided by a return to a dollar rate equalling \$100 and, therefore, any additional rate, over \$77.42 (£10 at 2/7) means additional profit to the Company.

(c.) They derive considerable benefit from an extension of their franchise on favourable terms, which enable them to find further employment for much plant, which might otherwise be scrapped.

(d.) Prices have fallen since 31st December, 1921, and still show signs of falling considerably, and it is manifestly unfair to ask the public to pay an excessively high rate of return upon inflated values arbitrarily placed on nearly obsolete equipment.

The assumed charge of 12 per cent. per annum for interest, or dividend, varies according to the method of arriving at the value of the plant as the following figures show:—

The estimated Construction Cost at 31st December, 1921, of the Company's Plant is

12% p.a. would be

£ 241,058

actual cost per Co's. B/Sheet 115,058 92,764 111,310

actual cost per Co's. B/Sheet if depreciated at Mr. Cook's rates 93,626 749,008 80,851

Mr. Cook values the present plant (less depreciation) 185,350 1,362,872 187,544

Mr. Cole values the present plant (less depreciation) 141,394 1,132,732 143,930

(c.) If Messrs. Cook and Cole's valuations had been based on the lines of the National Telephone Company award, both would have been much lower.

4.—The difference between depreciation used by the Company when making their valuation and when compiling their estimates of future expenditure indicates considerable over-valuation of their plant.

The Company have only allowed £46,000 depreciation on their plant, whereas they require over £200,000 per annum to cover future depreciation and renewals, which leads one to assume that the plant could only be about 25 years old.

The Company's estimated depreciation is as follows:—

Estimated amount of Land, Build- ings Plant and Stores.

1921 1,300,000 230,391 6.9%

1922 1,307,000 24,100 6.07%

1923 1,478,000 26,380 5.52%

1924 1,533,000 29,360 5.46%

1925 1,609,300 31,150 5.11%

1926 1,643,300 32,707 5.07%

5.—The Company's valuation contains a larger sum of Land and Buildings than is necessary for the operations of a telephone service of this magnitude.

Dundell Street 6,579 sq.ft. @ \$67=427,633 2.6 £53,454

41/2 Peak 60,000 60,000 7,500

Kowloon L.I. 49 6,556 sq.ft. @ 5=32,780 4,160

(Cost Price £20,500) 85,200 15,114

6.—The subscription rates set forth in the schedule attached to the proposed agreement are too high, and any increase on the present rates should be graduated, so that the maximum is reached after the new system has been introduced.

PART III.

We have, therefore, to make the following recommendations, bearing in mind that the Company have maintained a telephone service, perhaps neither very efficient, nor up to date, but for some 30 odd years. It was, perhaps, not remunerative in the earlier years, due possibly to their lack of enterprise, until the advent of the late Manager, Mr. W. L. Carter, when great development and prosperity took place as the Directors' report for 1917 records. Also remembering that the greater portion of the present plant was purchased before the War at less than half present prices and, therefore, any enhanced value now sought to be placed upon it should not (in a continuing Company) be held to have the effect of increasing rates. Also, without losing sight of the fact that, but for the Company's own miscalculation, very much larger profits would have accrued in recent years owing to their demanding payment in sterling and not in local tender. And yet, in spite of this, over £53,000 has been paid away in dividends and home taxation during the past 7 years, in addition to £40,000 placed to Reserve Fund.

1.—That an extension of licence be offered to the present Company provided they undertake to bring their plant up to date and to maintain an efficient service.

2.—That rates should be fixed from time to time by a Committee appointed by the Government or Chambers of Commerce.

3.—That the following rates for the next five years (subject to revision by the Committee mentioned above) be brought into force from the commencement of the new agreement:—

Annual Subscription payable monthly in advance

Victoria Peak Kowloon

Wall or Desk Telephone 884 884 884

On application by Company to Committee who must satisfy themselves the accounts submitted and service conditions justify same 1923 96 96 96

1924 108 108 108

1925 114 114 114

1926 120 120 120

Extension Telephone (Internal) Wall or Desk 30 30 30

Extension Telephone (Ex.) According to (local) distance

Extension Bell or Single Switch 6 6 6

Private Branch Exchange Switchboards per line capacity 1 1 1

Telephone lines and single telephone—In the same house 5 5 5

From one house to another 12 12 12

Extension Telephone 5 5 5

Private Branch Exchange Switchboards per line capacity 1 1 1

Kowloon includes the area South of the old boundary line.

In all districts not included in the above boundaries, the same rates apply with the exception that (until such time as the exception is removed) the rates shall be as follows:—

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "SUI YIK" PIRACY.

WHERE THE PIRATES GOT THEIR ARMS?

What is believed to be a further connecting link in the recent piracy, which occurred on board the s.s. *Sui Yik*, came to light yesterday, at the Magistrate's court, when two Chinese were charged before Mr. Lindsell with being in possession of a revolver, two automatic pistols and 331 rounds of ammunition. The revolver was fully loaded. The police believed that the defendants supplied the arms which enabled the piracy to be carried out. In addition the police are now on the track of the other members of the gang who up to now have evaded arrest and it is quite likely that further arrests will be made.

The seizure of the arms and ammunition was made by Sub-Inspector Shaftain at No. 180, Savannah, which is in the same district where four of the alleged pirates have already been arrested. The first defendant in the present case is the head of a thieves' Association formed for the welfare of the poor in the district. He is also a blacksmith and the Tiki-ko Dockyard. The second defendant is a poor man employed as a boarding house runner.

Mr. H. B. L. Denny appeared for the second defendant and put in a plea of "guilty." His plea he understood the police were required to accept. Sub-Inspector Shaftain said he was compelled with very great reluctance to accept the plea of "guilty." The information he received was to the effect that the arms belonged, not to the second defendant, but to the first defendant. The presence of the arms were known to the first and second defendants. He added that there was a connection between the men and the *Sui Yik* piracy.

Mr. Denny objected to the *ex parte* nature of the officer's statement. The allegations had first to be proved.

The Police Officer reiterated that he had good grounds to believe that there was a connecting link between the defendants and the pirates; unfortunately he could not bring informers into Court in support of his statement. The arms, he said, were found concealed under a bed in a passage running along three cubicles on the second floor of the house. He could not say if the bed was being used, but he did know conclusively that the first defendant undertook responsibility.

The Magistrate discharged the first defendant and sentenced the second defendant to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour.

When Mr. Denny appealed for the alternative of a fine, Mr. Lindsell replied that he would think of it as he considered it a serious case.

The *North China Sunday Times* (Tientsin) of August 13th says:—During the foehn of last Sunday, more than 70 persons, all of whom were Chinese, dropped dead in the streets of the Chinese city of Tientsin, the cause being, heat apoplexy. More than 70 also dropped dead on the Saturday from the same cause. The normal death rate for the Chinese at Tientsin is 10 persons per diem, so that the increase in the death rate due to the extreme heat was alarming and it would probably have increased but for the timely intervention of rain which arrested the heat wave and gave the needed respite. It has been the worst summer we have known for quite a number of years and although we have passed the day which the natives say is "the beginning of autumn" it is still on the cards that we may have more unpleasantly hot days before autumn really sets in.

as it is economically practicable to open further exchanges) there shall be an extra charge of \$50 per annum per route mile (or part thereof) from the nearest point on the boundary of the areas mentioned in this Schedule or of any exchange hereafter completed.

On the completion of the exchanges at Victoria, Peak, Shaikwan, Kowloon and Tai herof the annual rates of subscription and other charges for subscribers within the areas of such exchanges shall be the same rate as those in the above schedule mentioned.

4.—That the Company should keep their accounts in some form approved by the Fixing Committee.

5.—That the Company should be left to adopt any modern and efficient system of telephones they desire, but, if Government insist on any particular system, we advise that they make further enquiry is to the most suitable.

That, if the Company do not accept the terms, the present licence be allowed to expire and the Government install a new system to be in working order by January 31st, 1930.

That, with a view to the Government having a direct interest in the telephone system, free lines be abolished and, instead of a fixed allowance covering equivalent lines, a small royalty be substituted.

That the terms of the new licence be made public, in order to prevent a recurrence of such overcharges as were made by the Company in 1906 and 1907.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed) A. R. Lowe,
" Chow Shou Son,
" Chow Tsin Nin,
" F. R. Marsh.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Po Kwai, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX.

1.—Company's 1921 A/c.
2.—Company's estimated 1921 to 1928 A/c.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

French Plums	in bottles	\$1.00 & 2.00
Marron Glace, Fresh	per doz.	1.20
"Cresca" Table Figs	per bot.	1.50
" Fard Dates	"	1.75
Stuffed Dates	"	2.35
" Prunes	"	2.35
Mixed Crystallized Fruits	"	2.50
Crystallized Cherries	"	2.50
Caviare, Russian	per jar	3.75
Norwegian Lax	per tin	2.10
Hummel's Pate de Foie Gras	"	No. 10, 4.50; No. 12, 3.50
" Naturat Foie Gras	per tin	4.00
Anchovies in Oil	per bottle	.90, 1.40
C. & B. Spanish Olives	"	1 pt. .60, pts. 1.00, qts. 1.65

SODA FOUNTAIN

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES, ICE CREAM SODAS,

ALL FLAVOURS

BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY. LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SHORTEST BABY GRAND

BY

COLLARD AND COLLARD

(EXPERTS IN TROPICAL CONSTRUCTION)

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS

We have always a large selection of these goods in LIGHT and MEDIUM WEIGHT CLOTHS. Being Tailor-made satisfaction is assured.

New stocks just received in "Cotella" Matt. Mercerised Cotton, Taffeta, Silk and Wool and Spun Silk.



A visit to
No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET
will repay you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of \$1.00 per share will be paid on the 11th October Next to all Shareholders on the Register of Shareholders at 30th September, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1932. [1391]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1932, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1932, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 19th day of August, 1932.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1394]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1932, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1932, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 19th day of August, 1932.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1395]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1932, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August, 1932, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 19th day of August, 1932.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1396]

S.S. "CHOYANG"

WRECKED on POKE ISLAND near SWATOW. Tenders wanted for salvage of ship's gear, equipment and engine room machinery.

For further particulars apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
GILMAN & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1932. [1398]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "INDIEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of August, 1932, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 26th of August, 1932, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 29th of August or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents. [1398]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING.

ALL Unclaimed Bags of GOLF CLUBS have now been REMOVED from the Caddie Master's House to Store-room.

Any information regarding same can be had from the Superintendent.

By Order,
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Secretaries and Treasurers. [1383]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1932, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, 22nd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 15th to Tuesday, August 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1932. [1344]

S.S. "SHANTUNG"

DRIVEN ASHORE AT SWATOW 25th AUGUST.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo on the above steamer are hereby notified that in consequence of General Average Expenses and/or Sundry Charges on cargo having been incurred, they will be required to sign an Average Bond at the offices of the Underwriter and to pay a deposit of 5% on the value of their cargo before delivery can be granted.

Cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong per S.S. "Nippon" or other Company's steamer.

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas have been appointed to survey all damaged cargo.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Sole Agents & Surveyors).

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD. [1393]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

By

PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

On MONDAY, The 15th Day of SEPTEMBER, 1932, at the CLOCK P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuage, erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central, and

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1387]

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz. Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Ear-ache, Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE the above diseases in less than

TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00

Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours 9 a.m. to 12 Noon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

J. B. LAL,

c/o KING EDWARD HOTEL, Room No. 48. [1385]

TO-NIGHT AT

THE CORONET

WHITE HANDS

WITH

HOBART BOSWORTH.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

MADGE KENNEDY

IN

THE KINGDOM OF YOUTH.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAIT.

The Steamship "BENVOLICH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from its wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1932. [1380]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"TELESIA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon with the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1932. [1384]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

The Steamship "TRACIA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSARA, ADM., COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

1877

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon with the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1932. [1382]

S.S. "AMAZONE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Marseilles in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOHARD, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1932. [1386]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

World-wide reputation for quality, character and fine flavour.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. ALLAN, a son.

LEWIS.—At Shanghai, on August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. LEWIS, a son.

SEQUEIRA.—At Shanghai, on August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. CAMBINO SEQUEIRA, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILSON—VAN CORNACK.—At Shanghai, on August 15th, CHARLES STANLEY GILSON to ALICE BENDALICIA VAN CORNACK.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1932.

CHINA'S FAITH IN REPUBLICANISM.

AN article by the late Dr. WU TING FANG discussing the question whether or not the monarchical form of government is not more suited to Chinese ideas and more in conformity with Chinese traditions than republicanism has recently been published in a number of papers in the United States. The question he discusses is one which every student of Chinese politics must have asked himself at some time or other during the past ten years.

We cannot say that we are impressed by the arguments used in the article to support the conclusion that "under existing conditions republicanism is the only most likely to attain the best results for China." It may, in the first place, be pointed out that "under existing conditions," China is a republic only in name.

Republican government does not exist in China. Dr. Wu wrote that there was a time when he was strongly in favour of a limited monarchy, such as Great Britain has, and he goes on immediately to state his objection, which is that the adoption of any monarchical system would obviously necessitate the idea of a King or Emperor, and here is a problem impossible of solution.

It would be encountered. China would never again, he wrote, permit the rule of the Manchus, because of their record for oppression and corruption.

It overlooks the fact that under a

limited monarchy the abuses practised by an unlimited monarchy would not be possible; and goes on to say that the alternative would be to establish, or re-establish, a Chinese dynasty. "In some quarters," he wrote, "it has been suggested that the lineal descendant of Confucius might well be chosen to start a new Chinese dynasty, but besides the fact that he is reputed to be an opium smoker, all Chinese will agree that the spirit of the age would be opposed to such a procedure." Nor once we begin casting around for some one to found a new line of emperors, there will be no end to the disputes. Some would say: "SUN YAT SEN, others LI YUAN HUNG—and I might even ask: Why not WU TING FANG? The thing would be impossible and would lead to endless discord." We agree. The restoration of the young ex-Emperor as a Constitutional Monarch would be far more likely to make for unity. Would the election of a President in China from time to time—when the Chinese people have "read republican government"—be likely to create less discord than Dr. Wu foresaw in selecting a monarch to found a new dynasty? We doubt it; but it must be left to time to show. There certainly seems at present no likelihood of a reversion to the monarchical form of government in China, but only an unbounded confidence among the modern-educated classes that republicanism will provide the solution of all China's problems. Dr. WU TING FANG expressed his sentiments when he wrote: "Republicanism is to-day giving us honest, upright, independent and zealous officials and its influence will permeate all branches of China's government, from the President down to the lowest provincial official. Among other things, it will give us a fearless and independent judiciary, composed of able men paid even higher than executive officials, thus insuring the administration of justice and the total disappearance of corruption. Republicanism is to-day working mighty changes in China, and its work has really only just begun." Yes, there is not much evidence of all this yet, though China has been a republic for nearly eleven years.

Burglars entered No. 34, Haawo Street, and stole property to the value of \$32, belonging to Mr. Lau Kwai Sang, assistant bank manager.

An advertisement calls for tenders for the salvage of the gear, equipment and engine room machinery of the *Choyang*, wrecked in the Swatow typhoon.

A coolie, formerly employed by the Sanitary Department, was yesterday afternoon, at the Magistracy, committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions for the murder of a godown coolie at Kennedy Town, two years ago.

G. A. Girard, a seaman, failed to put in an appearance at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, to answer a charge of having been drunk and incapable at Happy Valley at a late hour on Saturday night, and his bail of \$3 was exonerated.

The master of the Kam Lun Cheung, import and export firm of No. 14, Hillier Street, reports that his partner, Cheung So, has absconded with \$8,148 belonging to the firm. Cheung So was entrusted with the key of the safe during his master's absence in the country.

We hear it rumoured, says a Tientsin paper, that Mr. Hewlett, who officiated temporarily some years ago as acting Consul-General at Tientsin, has been decided upon as the successor to Mr. S. Barton, C.M.G., as Chinese Secretary in the British Legation. He is a good Chinese scholar.

A plot of land, situated in Apliu Street, Sham Shui Po, with an area of 992 square feet, was sold by public auction at the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon. The lot was purchased by Mr. Kwong Sang, of No. 9, Boundary Street, for \$2,500, which represents nearly three times the upset price.

A motor truck belonging to the Public Works Department whilst proceeding along the Praya from West to East at 6.45 p.m. yesterday, knocked down a Chinese boy aged ten years. The boy attempted to run from Wing Wo Street across the Praya in front of the truck. The wheel of the vehicle went over the boy's right foot. A Government official who witnessed the accident ordered the driver of the truck to take the injured boy to the Government Civil Hospital.

Some surprise has been expressed that the Hongkong Observatory should have taken down the red signal on the morning of Wednesday, August 2nd; and not hoisted the black signal, in its place, until the evening. What, it is asked, was the position in the interval? We understand that when the red signal was hoisted a typhoon was developing to the North. Later, it curved away to the North-West, but when it was discovered that the barometer was falling and that there was a possibility of the typhoon turning West and causing a gale the black signal was hoisted.

An interesting wedding took place at Amoy, recently, when Miss Margaret Dare Sorby, second daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Sorby, of Worksop, was married to Capt. H. G. Read (T.A.), Secretary and Captain Superintendent of Police to the Kulangsu Municipal Council, Amoy. The bride has been a member of the Hongkong Education Service and was recently teaching in the Kowloon British School. Some months ago she was complimented by the acting Chief Justice for plucky conduct when attacked by a highway robber near Robinson Road. A guard of honour with crossed bayonets was furnished for the wedding by the Municipal Police and there was a large attendance of friends at Union Church, where the Rev. L. Gordon Phillips officiated. The bride, who was tastefully attired in a dress of cream georgette with black lace hat, was given away by Mr. H. J. Morse, of the Standard Oil Co. Mrs. Morse was the matron-of-honour and, like the bride, carried a lovely shower bouquet of *Hedera* creeper and asparagus fern. Capt. F. R. Smith, M.C., of the Australian Flying Corps, acted as best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Municipal Buildings, when over a hundred guests were present.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Warning, depression northern part China Sea advancing westward.

The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of \$4 per share payable on October 11th.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROPOSED REVISION OF U.S.A. TARIFF.

STAGGERING INCREASES TO CONSUMERS.

WASHINGTON, August 20th. The revised draft of the Tariff Bill passed the Senate by 49 votes to 25 and will be sent to a conference of both houses. The Bill, as it now stands, is almost complete.

In the Revision Bill, which emerged from the House of Representatives, the amendments number over two thousand, of which the great majority represent a substantial increase over the rates passed by the House. Notably, in the case of basic commodities such as wool, cotton, sugar, steel and chemicals, the Government experts' calculations show the following average: ad valorem rates on cotton manufactures, 64 per cent.; silk manufactures, 59 per cent.; wool manufactures, 75 per cent.; glassware, 44 per cent.; refined sugar, 98.5 per cent.

These represent staggering increases over the Underwood Tariff, and it is computed that the duties, if they ever fully operate, will mean an additional cost to American consumers of about \$3,000,000,000. But it is more than doubtful whether the Bill will reach the President for signature before the November elections.

LIKELIHOOD THAT BILL WILL QUIETLY DIE.

Many Republicans privately hope that the Bill will quietly die in conference and in any case, if the conference discussion is protracted beyond October 1st, it is safe to predict this will happen.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN. LIBERAL RESPONSE INDICATES PROSPERITY.

CALCUTTA, August 20th. The fact that over £50,000,000 has been subscribed to the Government's six per cent. Rupee Loan, thus relieving immediate financial anxieties, indicates that the country is not so poverty-stricken as depicted by the extremist journals. The total constitutes a record for State borrowing in India for any single year. India's response to the Government's demand for loans in the past six years exceeds £137,000,000.

AMERICAN STRIKE SITUATION.

SETTLEMENT HINGES ON SENIORITY QUESTION.

New York, August 20th. One hundred and forty-eight members of the Railway Executives Association met here on Wednesday to vote on the negotiating committee's proposals for ending the strike. The proposals hinge on the question of the men's retention of seniority rights and the strike will unquestionably be ended if the executives approve of the proposals.

TWO YEARS' RUBBER SALES CONTRACT.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY FOUR SUMATRA COMPANIES.

London, August 20th. The following companies announce that, after allowing for restriction, they have contracted to sell to the General Rubber Company, the following monthly quantities of first-grade rubber, for two years from October 1st. United Sumatra, twenty tons; Sumatra Consolidated, fifteen tons; Baturata, ten tons; Sumatra Proprietary, ten tons. Prices are based on the monthly average at London, with a minimum of 8d. per lb. and a maximum of 1s. 4d. per lb.

BRITISH WORLD FLYERS' WHEREABOUTS?

NO NEWS FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Calcutta, August 20th. Anxiety is felt for the safety of Major Blake's colleagues, of whom there is no news since they left thirty-six hours ago for Akayab.

ANOTHER GLIDER RECORD. EPOCH-MAKING FLIGHTS.

LONDON, August 20th.

The epoch-making character of the flights achieved by motorless aeroplanes, or sailplanes, in the Rhoeon Hills of Germany, is clearly shown by the details received. Hentzen, a young engineering student, accomplished his two hours' flight in a one-decker sailplane, the largest machine at the meeting, when competing for a prize of 100,000 marks offered by the German aeroplane industry. He cruised in all directions, at a height of six hundred feet, for an hour and three-quarters, passing the starting point repeatedly and then flew over six miles in a straight line, eventually making a perfect landing. Another pilot flew over an hour.

These planes, describable as air yachts, are designed to utilise the wind for ascending, descending and advancing with or against the wind.

Hentzen subsequently declared that a longer flight was not now a matter of the machine, but of nerve, on which a great strain is put.

EARLIER CABLES.

BERLIN, August 20th.

A pilot manoeuvred a motorless glider over the Rhoeon Mountains for over two hours.

LATEST CABLES.

HUNGARIAN LABOUR DISPUTES.

STRIKERS' RANKS AUGMENTED.

BUDAPEST, August 20th. Further serious labour troubles have occurred, as the 40,000 metal workers now on strike, have been joined by a large number of men employed in the building trade and flourmills. Troops are being held in readiness.

FEDERATION OF COTTON TRADE UNIONS ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 20th. The attempt to federate all the Cotton Trade Unions has been abandoned.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENVER PASHA'S REPORTED DEATH.

THE PROVERBIAL NINE LIVES?

BERLIN, August 20th. With reference to the report of Enver Pasha's death, the newspapers publish a statement from Moscow that he was killed while fighting near Novo-Petrovsk, west of the Caspian; but it is rumoured in Moscow that he was assassinated by Bolshevik emissaries. Meanwhile his death is still unconfirmed. Enver's wife, who is living at Tierlin with their three children, has no news of her husband's death apart from what has appeared in the Press.

SERIOUS CHARABANC ACCIDENT AT HOME.

VICTIMS DROWNED IN A DITCH.

LONDON, August 20th. Eight were killed through the overturning of a charabanc near Hastings. Several of the victims were drowned in a ditch, into which they were plied by the charabanc.

MR. THOMAS ON JUSTICE FOR THE THIRTY.

At the Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, at Bradford, on July 6th, the question of old-age pensions was discussed. Mr. H. Edwards, of Wrexham, moved to protest against the injustice of reducing the pensions of those who by the exercise of thrift have been able to save out of their small earnings. Mr. J. H. Thomas said it was not only unfortunate but amazing that the principles embodied in the resolution were not wholly accepted by other political parties as well as their own. The returns of the friendly societies, savings banks, and cooperative societies indicated that the great mass of our people lived in dread of the rainy day. We should be the happiest people in the world if the fear could be taken away from a man that in the event of misfortune those whom he loved would not be provided for. It was a monstrous and cruel injustice to penalize those who had exercised thrift. Mr. Chandler, of Cheltenham, said the only possible solution to this sort of thing was the overthrow of the existing social institutions. Another delegate said he opposed the motion because it did not go far enough. Mr. Thomas advised them to keep on the ground and not soar to the skies. The resolution was carried.

AMERICAN RADIO SERVICE.

(Intercepted by the U.S.S. "Tracy" on August 19th, 1922.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 0-5; Philadelphia, 6-8. Chicago, 5; New York, 13. Detroit, 5-1; Boston, 1-0. Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Boston, 4-2; Pittsburgh, 1-8. Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 9. Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7.

PHILADELPHIA.

Williams made a home run in the thirty-first of the first game of double-header against Philadelphia. He also made his thirty-second home run in the second game.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tillie Walker made a home run in the twenty-ninth off Shocker, of St. Louis, the pitcher in the first game of double-header with one on.

THE DEMPSEY-BRENNAN FIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Governor McCray has sent a letter to the Sheriff of Antis, Laporte County, declaring the Dempsey-Brennan bout at Michigan is a prize fight, and therefore prohibited by law.

PATRONAGE WITHDRAWN.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Michigan post of the American Legion, under whose auspices the Dempsey-Brennan bout was planned for Labour Day has notified the Governor that it would withdraw its patronage from the affair.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC MEETING FOR WOMEN.

PARIS.

Seventy-seven women athletes, representing five countries, viz.: the United States, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland and Britain, will compete in the First Women's Olympiad on Sunday, at Pershing Stadium.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

The House of Representatives has ratified the Washington Treaties.

TENNIS.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SINGLES.

FOREST HILLS.

Mrs. Mallory has retained the Women's National Singles Tennis Championship, by defeating Helen Wills, of California, in two straight sets, 6-3, 6-1.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL DOUBLES.

FOREST HILLS.

Helen Wills and Mrs. M. Z. Jessup, of Wilmington, Delaware, defeated Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney of Boston in the finals of the National Women's Doubles Championship, 6-2, 7-0, 6-3.

U.S.A. COMMERCE RETURNS.

WASHINGTON.

The Department of Commerce has stated that there has been a reduction of more than \$90,000,000 in the United States' favourable trade balance for July as compared with June figures \$93,000,000 and July figures (last year) \$95,000,000.

U.S.A. GOVERNMENT MONTHLY EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department states the Government monthly running expenses for July at \$57,000,000 dollars less than July, last year.

TRAFFIC THROUGH SUEZ CANAL.

The increase of the total tonnage passing yearly through the Suez Canal is thus referred to in the annual report of the Company presented at the recent meeting of shareholders: The Dual Line, Bird Line, Union Line, Rotterdam Lloyd, and Rubattino Company have each added one vessel to their fleet; the China and Japan Line, the Russian Line, and the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd each two vessels; the Anchor Line, Ocean Steamship Company, and the P. & O. Company each three vessels; the Orient Line and the Ligue Francaise, connecting Marseilles with the eastern coast of Africa, each four vessels; and the British India Steam Navigation Company five vessels. A new postal line connecting England and Spain with the Philippine Islands has been started with five ships. A great trade movement has sprung up between Russia and the Colonies of the Amoor and the island of Senghien. There are now some twenty vessels carrying on this new traffic independently of the "National Fleet," which has also augmented the number of its ships. Two hundred and thirty-eight steamers last year carried coal from England to different ports of the Far East; fifty-seven carried rails and railway material to Kurrachee, and two vessels from New York laden with petroleum passed through the Canal. There were also thirty-five vessels from Australia, two of which were laden with fresh meat preserved in ice, twenty-two with Chinese and Japanese products bound direct for New York, and twenty-six vessels which passed through in ballast to receive cargoes awaiting them at Indian ports. Since January last the British India Company have created a regular service between England and Queensland, and all the great regular lines have sent vessels to the traffic.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLOT TO MURDER GENERAL WU PEI FU.

POILED BY ADJUTANT'S PERSPICACITY.

PEKING, August 21st.

The North China Star says, three men came to General Wu Pei Fu's yamen, at Loyang, three days ago and asked to see Wu Pei Fu on urgent business, stating that they came from the Ministry of War. This statement obtained a hearing for them; but when Wu Pei Fu was approached, he said he was too busy and dispatched an Adjutant to see the visitors. The adjutant knew something of the affairs of the Ministry and proceeded to question them, soon saw that the men knew nothing about the Ministry. This aroused the Adjutant's suspicions and, making an excuse, he left the room and sent back a group of armed soldiers with orders to search the men. On this search being effected a revolver was found on each man.

CHANG TSO LIN ACCUSED OF PLANNING THE OUTRAGE.

Later, they were induced to confess that they had been dispatched by General Chang Tso Lin, who had also sent five hundred men—armed with revolvers and skilful in the use of that weapon—to strategic points inside the wall, in order to make attempts on the lives of important men belonging to General Wu Pei Fu's party. These men were posted at Hankow, Paoching, Loyang, Peking and Tientsin. Three men have been executed.

SERIOUS CYCLONE IN BAY OF BENGAL.

SEARCH PARTIES DESPATCHED.

CALCUTTA, August 20th. There was a bad cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on Saturday. Search parties are being despatched.

CHINESE EXPELLED FROM HOLLAND.

OVER 200 BOUND FOR HONGKONG.

AMSTERDAM, August 20th. As a sequel to the raid on the Chinese colony here, mentioned in a cable message dated August 18th, two hundred and seven expelled Chinese have sailed for Hongkong aboard the s.s. *Andon*.

REINFORCED CONCRETE. TALLEST BUILDING IN U.S.A.

According to Concrete there has just been completed in New York an eighteen-story building in reinforced concrete, and known as the "Hide and Leather Building." This constitutes the tallest building of its type in the United States of America, and provides a notable example of concrete both as a structural and architectural building material. From basement floor to roof the total height is 223ft. The building is square in plan of 75ft. side, and is divided into bays each way of about 15ft. square. The whole structure, which includes a 10,000 gallon water tank on the roof, embodies no structural steel or brick. Situated on what is known as "The Swamp," its foundations are of special interest. These are of the "Pretest" type, selected as the only possible, in view of the fact that the bearing strata consisted of 100ft. of sand of varying qualities underlying strata of mud and peat. In this system sectional precast concrete piles are driven by hydraulic pressure as the building progresses. The piles are driven in stages as the weight upon them increases, and only attain their final position when the frame of the building is complete. Their efficiency depends upon the "bulb of pressure," that is, the portion of the strata which actually carried the load. It is found that if points of equal pressure are joined the shape is that of a bulb, the cohesion of the particles of the material of which sustains the load. It is known that piles which have successfully withstood certain test loads will often settle when much smaller loads are later applied. Success depends upon the maintenance of the bulb once it is formed. To carry out the system shallow pits are excavated at the locations of walls and columns. Cylinders of steel casing, 3ft. long and 20in. diameter, are grouped as may be required by the final load, and filled with concrete. They are surrounded by wood blocks to the height of the underside of the future concrete cap or column footing. These caps are then placed in position, and the erection of the building proceeds, further sections of casing and concrete being added to maintain the continuity of the pile. When the pile has reached its final position, the pressure which is already upon it through a hydraulic ram is then transmitted through an I beam cut to length and wedged in between the pile and the concrete cap. This method appears to be the only one which could have been adopted, and the building, the first all-concrete skyscraper, will probably be a forerunner of many more of the same type.

STUDENTS FROM CHINA. BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The following was recently published in the London Daily Telegraph as "From a Correspondent":—

From time to time there are echoes in the British papers of a gradual increase of Chinese students in this country. These convey little to most readers, yet we seem to be on the eve of vast developments, and Mr. Alfred See, the Minister to Washington, who entertains broad views on the subject, is credited with the belief that China will at no remote date send abroad 100,000 students to devote themselves to every branch of work and scientific study so that they can return home fully equipped to take in hand the remodelling of their native land.

At present there are in this country only some 150 students, a number much less than a few years ago. Many have come here and left disappointed for Germany, while the lure of the United States draws many thither. At present there are over 2,500 Chinese students in the United States, and more at Columbia University than in all Great Britain to-day, or, indeed, at any time since the high-water mark was reached in 1914, when there were about 250. Plans are on foot vastly to extend the number. Congress has now before it a bill to remit the second half of the Boxer Indemnity in order that the money so released may be used to promote the flow of Chinese students to America. Both Houses individually have passed it, and it has now but to pass collectively—an easy task. Canada has realised the value of these students, and it is now representing to Great Britain that it also should remit the balance of its Boxer Indemnity for much the same purpose. When the war started the annual payment of the Boxer Indemnity to Britain was remitted for five years, which expire this year, and the British Government insists on payment. The Cabinet has considered the matter, and although the Prime Minister is sympathetic, he contends that there is no sign of any public support of the proposal, of which Sir John Jordan is a warm advocate; to devote the money to educational purposes. Some manufacturers realise the importance of the problem to them, since the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of this policy, and those who know best begin to feel the effect on our trade of the armies of students all returning home with American sympathies, American experience, American ideals, and attachment to American trade and manufacturers. In the United States every conceivable facility is offered these students. Not only do they often have a university placed at their services for their annual gatherings, but batches of twelve or more will be employed in one district learning how to make roads, whereof China will stand in great need, while on the main lines, such as the Illinois Central, plenty of lectors may be found. In factories they are welcomed. Yet in Great Britain exactly the opposite policy prevails. It is not costly to maintain a Chinese student. The annual allowance, paid either by the Chinese Government or by private Chinese, will probably soon be only £100, since this can always be supplemented in the United States by the well-established custom permitting students to devote themselves to various forms of labour during the holidays. Here it is not more costly to live than in the States, but here is little chance of adding to one's income. Living is very cheap on the Continent for students, and in most places scholarships are fairly plentiful. An annual half-million, derived from the Boxer indemnity, would not only keep a large number of students, but would help us to send our own professors to China for mutual benefit. One day these returned students will be the great advocates of everything—especially trade—in the country which trained them. When we reach the day of the 100,000 we shall be more hopelessly outdistanced than we are now. It has not escaped attention that all the three Chinese negotiators at Washington were American-trained, and that the experts attached to the delegation were only comprised but a very few English-trained men. There are so few in existence.

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS.

PRINCIPLE OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP ACCEPTED.

The following announcement appears in the Municipal Gazette:—Members have noted that, at its meeting on Monday, July 31st, the Special Waterworks Committee unanimously recorded approval of the principle of municipal ownership of the water supply and that in recording such approval the Committee confined itself to matters of principle and did not concern itself in any way with financial considerations, which were considered by it to be a matter for the Council's concern. Under these circumstances and having regard to the fact that the Waterworks Company is pressing for a decision in the matter, it is suggested that, instead of waiting for the Committee's formal report and the decision of the Ratepayers, to whom the report would have to be submitted in terms of the resolution authorising the appointment of the Committee, the Secretary should now draft a letter to the Company apprising them of the conclusion reached by the Committee and inviting negotiations with a view to the sale of the Company's water supply undertaking, and this, of necessity, without formal exercise for the present of the powers of compulsory purchase vested in the Council by the Waterworks Agreement of 1906.

LORD MIDDLETON AND THE "MORNING POST."

"A VILE INSULT."

A lively interlude in the House of Lords was provoked recently by Lord Middleton's protest against a statement in the *Morning Post* from Dublin. This declared that a vast bulk of Southern Irishmen, from the Middletons, Anti-Partitionists to Rory O'Connor's Republicans, went about their business when Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was assassinated as if the empire's greatest soldier had been a blind beggar run over by a cab, adding that "the whole race is steeped to-day in the infamous doctrine that killing is no murder when the victim is an Orangeman or a Loyalist." Lord Middleton said he and Lord Desart had failed to procure a withdrawal of the paragraph or an apology from those responsible for the imputation. He and his friends deeply resented the imputation put upon them in a way quite unworthy of a responsible journal. The Lord Chancellor, stepping aside from the woolsack, agreed that the paragraph was astonishing. He had witnessed a constantly growing licence in the press during the last fifteen years, he said, but never an outrage so gross. He understood Lord Bathurst, husband of the proprietress of the *Morning Post*, accepted some responsibility in the matter, but the only attitude that should be assumed was one of sack-cloth and ashes for what amounted to a vile insult on respected members of the House. This strong language was loudly cheered. Earl Barnard put in an explanatory speech, and said at the outset that if what was stated in the paragraph was found to be untrue an apology would be inserted. He declared that Lord Middleton, trembling with excitement, had called on Lady Bathurst and said that if the writer had been Lord Bathurst he would in certain circumstances have shot him. Lord Middleton interrupted with a correction: "What I said was that if the certain circumstances had been those of 100 years ago I would have called him out and shot him." Lord Bathurst rejoined that that showed the state of excitement under which Lord Middleton was labouring. He added his disclaimer that the paragraph brought any personal charge against Lord Middleton or his friends. The discussion was closed by the Earl of Cawston expressing disappointment at the attitude taken by Lord Bathurst on this painful occasion.

AGE OF THE YOUNG MAN. BUT NOT IN SHANGHAI.

The N.C. Daily News, after briefly sketching the modern young man at Home as "now indeed the heir to all eternity," continues:—

With this picture of the 'Home-side' young man so constantly impressed on our notice, it is something of a shock to be asked by one of our readers why "the most and the best of Shanghai sport is played by the older men" and why "the names of young men, between eighteen and twenty-three, are conspicuously absent from practically all of our sporting reports?" But a moment's reflection shows that there is a great deal of sharp truth in the question. There are, no doubt, exceptions: even while we write, two quite young men are contending with two not much older for the lawn tennis championship. But even in lawn tennis it is the men of thirty and upwards who are the best known; and in other sports it is more the men of "upwards" than of thirty who fill the eye. For example in cricket the leading names are still Barrett, O'Hara, Moulle, Billings, Ollerden, Quayle, Allison and Morrell. In tennis we have Parbury, Toussaint and Elmore. In rifle shooting there is a host of names, Collocott, Lambert, Albert, Hodges, Lancaster, Luthy, Sauer, Ransom, besides others, all comparatively elderly; and certainly in clay pigeon shooting another veteran, H.H. Read, easily stands first. Golf is not now the old man's game that it was once deemed; but in Shanghai it is still the veterans who lead, Ferrier, Dewar, Merr Johnson, Peables, Marshall, Beath, Crews-Read and other coevals. In yachting the same owners that were prominent fifteen years ago, Byrne, Mellows, Lintilhac, Davis and Stewart still lead the way. In racing the triumph of the older jockeys, Burkill, Morris, Hill, Springfield, Moller, etc. is even more conspicuous, and there is as yet hardly a sign of any junior to compete with them. Again in polo, the prominent players are all well on the wrong side of thirty. Dallas, McMichael, Hickling, Patterson, Billinghurst and so forth. And it might be mentioned that in a recent tournament of push ball—that excessively arduous game—it was a team of veterans who won, and they one man short. Even billiards, a game which might appeal to the decrepit young, is known by its Porter, Johnson and Barlett.

Men keep young in the Far East in their general abilities much longer than they do in Europe, and we trust that the gentlemen mentioned will not be offended at being dragged into the limelight in the character of veterans—which indeed they would be deemed elsewhere and which they certainly are in comparison with the eighteen to twenty-three mentioned, by our correspondent. And the latter concludes his letter with this bitter comment:—

Moreover, if one makes a round of the sporting clubs one finds large numbers of the young men sitting about and "canning up" while the older men are usually at some sport or other. The young men are usually dressed up in the latest fashions and are a damned sight too fond of tea-dances for my liking. I may be quite wrong but I can't find a single young man outstanding at any sport—or even trying to and I think they want shaking up.

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M/S. "Panama"	26th October.	22nd November.
M/S. "Malaya"		2nd December.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

PROTEST BY CHINESE STUDENTS.
SLANDERS BY CINEMAS AND PENNY
DREADFULS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, July 19th.

One of the editorials in the current number of *The Chinese Student*, the official organ of the Edinburgh University Chinese Students' Union, makes a strong protest against some British misconceptions as to the real life and character of the Chinese people. The misconceptions, it says, have had a fruitful source in what is primarily intended for harmless popular entertainment in its different forms, such as the sensational novel or short story, the cinema, and the low-class stage. These agencies, in their frantic desire to create a thrill at all costs, have no scruples in distorting the truth about our people. They picture Chinese life in grotesque and lurid colours. Their stock-in-trade consists of a wearisome repetition of certain peculiarities in Chinese manners and customs, which, so far as they bear any resemblance to reality, distinctly belong to a past age. The most reprehensible of the offenders (says the Editor) is the writer of the "penny dreadful," who takes malicious delight in planting sordid stories of crime and revenge and all other kinds of strange improbabilities in the Chinatown of London or Liverpool, and commits an unpardonable offence against any code of honour recognised by mankind, written or unwritten, civilised or barbarous. He seeks to appeal to the coarsest and least admirable instincts of human nature, and, so long as his productions command a large sale, the name of an innocent people can be left to take care of itself. Although those who have had opportunities of travel and wide culture have always treated Chinatown fiction with the contempt it deserves, we nevertheless deplore the influence it has exerted on certain sections in this country, who have been unconsciously led to confuse fictions of imagination with reality, and to base all or most of their ideas of the Chinese on false foundations.

BERTRAND RUSSELL AND CHINA.

The most prominent "display" page in *The Chinese Student*, is devoted to a summary of the speech of the Hon. Bertrand Russell at a luncheon in Edinburgh given in his honour. The following are some of his points:-

China must help herself; she must not look for foreign help, for which a price will always have to be paid.

The first step to be taken is to establish an orderly and stable Government. Young China should agree on a programme instituting a federal Government with large local autonomy, on the lines of the United States.

To prevent foreign misrepresentation of China and the Chinese people, it is desirable to establish publicity agencies in Europe.

I have great hopes for the future of China. My students in Peking have impressed me with their extraordinary sincerity and candour in all their thoughts.

You young men are the hope of China. Fundamentally your country has great material strength, not capable of being resisted. But it is nevertheless absolutely necessary for you to learn something from us. In doing so are you going to copy all our vices and none of our virtues, as Japan has done?

The Chinese know better than we do the ways to live and the things to pursue. But they are inferior to us in regard to the means to be adopted. When Western science is combined with Eastern philosophy of life, it should make for true human happiness, and not such insane lust of power as exists in the West.

I have much sympathy with the Behaviourist school of psychology. As three-quarters of our national revenue are spent on homicide, one can only conclude, on a behaviourist basis, that Europe is inspired by an insane will to power. The will to dominate is I believe, much less strong in China.

PAISLEY'S LEADING CITIZEN.

The immediate cause of the death of Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., the well-known Paisley thread magnate, was the fracture of his right thigh through an accident; he appeared to be making progress towards recovery, but complications arose, with fatal issue. Sir Thomas was the acknowledged leading citizen of Paisley, and was devoted wholeheartedly to the welfare of the town. As head of the Coats family he wielded great influence in social, philanthropic, and industrial spheres, and he gave with both hands to every good cause. He had a great deal to do with educational affairs in the district, and was one of the principal supporters of the Technical College; but in fact there were few educational or charitable institutions that did not owe much to his services as well as his purse. For many years he was connected with the Volunteer force, and during the whole period of the war was unwearied in work for the country. He found his principal amusement in yachting.

FLORA MACDONALD'S ROMANCE.

In quiet and typical West Highland fashion the birth of Flora MacDonald, the Jacobite heroine who, as a sister, Prince Charlie to escape after the battle of Culloden, was celebrated at the monument to her memory in the churchyard of Kilmar, Skye. The monument bears these words by Dr. Johnson:—"Flora MacDonald, a name that will be mentioned in history, and, if courage and self-sacrifice be virtues, mentioned with honour." A new tablet was placed on the monument, and was unveiled by a descendant of the heroine. The Rev. Dr. Vardell, President of the Flora MacDonald Memorial College, North Carolina, laid a wreath on the grave on behalf of the women students of the College.

The story of Flora MacDonald is well-known, but a few of its leading details may be recalled. It was in 1746, while Flora MacDonald was on a visit to the Clanranalds in Benbecula, that she met the Young Chevalier, who had landed on the island in the course of his flight from fatal Culloden. The Stuart cause was doomed, and the Prince was being closely pursued by the troops of the Government. No one was permitted to leave the island without permission. But Flora, on pretence of going to visit her mother, obtained from her stepfather, Captain Hugh MacDonald, who was in charge of the island, a passport for herself, her man-servant, "an Irish spinning-maid, Betty Burke, and six boatmen, "Betty Burke," being none other than Prince Charlie. The party set sail across the

Minch to Skye; but the presence of a detachment of the Macleod Militia prevented their landing at Watnish; indeed they were chased by a shower of bullets. Putting out to sea again, they landed at Kilmar. While the Prince and her servant hid themselves in a cave, Flora went on to the island home of her friends, Sir Alexander and Lady Macdonald, and a successful appeal for help was made to Lady Macdonald. Prince Charlie was smuggled into the house of the factor of Kingsburgh, accompanied by Flora and her man-servant. Next day they went on to Portree, and here Flora and the Prince parted. On her return home, Flora was arrested, taken to London, and lodged in the Tower. The story of her loyalty and daring, however, had captured the public imagination, an outcry was raised against her imprisonment, and in a short time she was liberated from the Tower, being allowed to live outside under guard of a messenger. When the Act of indemnity was passed, Flora was given her full freedom. In 1750 she married Alan MacDonald of Kingsburgh, and in 1773 they emigrated to America. After some years she returned to Scotland, where Dr. Johnson, who met her, describes her as "a woman of soft features, gentle manners, and elegant presence." She died at Kingsburgh, and was "buried in the sheet in which the Prince had slept."

TREE IN LONDON SCOTS.

Some walking enthusiasts among London Scots are planning a long distance tramp from London to Scotland. They will spend their summer vacation on the road, camping at various wayside places, or putting up at hotels if a night out in the open does not appeal to them. It is expected that about fifty will join in the "foot-slog."

WEDNESDAY GAMES.

London has approved of Sunday games in the parks, and it will surprise no one if an agitation in the same direction is started in Scotland. We have gone far, far away from the old Scottish idea of the Sabbath, especially in the large towns. But the fight will be a long and stern one. At present golf is the only game that invades the Sabbath in Scotland. And it is worth noting that the lead was given by the more wealthy supporters of the pastime. But rule still holds, even in the most advanced clubs, that the man who plays on Sunday must be his own caddy. On none of the public links is golf permitted. On the private courses Sunday golf is much more general in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, where indeed it is only possible on very outlying courses.

There are other signs of the times. In Edinburgh, for instance, the street artist is now plying his business and collecting pennies on Sundays; and the street singers, who do not always sing hymns, are much more numerous. You will remember that a century ago Shelley was warned that he was in danger of banishment from Scotland for laughing on Sunday in Princes' Street.

LORD ROSEBURY'S MUNICIPAL REVEREND.

The opening of London's new County Council Hall, reveals a splendid work which Lord Rosebery did as Chairman of the Council. It was at this period that one of his brother Scots, Lord (then plain Mr.) Haldane, conferred on him the title of "Citizen Rosebery," and about the same time he eagerly welcomed Mr. John Burns' suggestion that his title should be dropped at Council meetings and that he should be called simply "Mr. Chairman." Lord Rosebery took himself seriously as a County Councillor, and it is on record that in one year he attended no fewer than 300 committee meetings and presided over 40 public sessions of the Council. He made himself familiar with every detail of the Council's work, opened public libraries, studied fire brigade methods, and even attended midnight meetings of train drivers who had a grievance. Lord Rosebery always had before him Scottish ideals of municipal government, and these were alien to English notions at that time. His prestige, however, enabled him to drive the Council forward in the direction he wished, and many great schemes for the improvement of London were carried out during his three years' Chairmanship.

THE MORE PLEASANT WAY.

Certain remarks by Professor John Adams, Professor of Education in the University of London, may not commend themselves to all of his fellow Scots. He declares that while Scotland is a splendid place to be born in, Englishmen beat Scotsmen for fairness; they give both sides of the question a better show than do Scotsmen. It is 23 years since the Professor came South from Glasgow, and he adds, "no man can come from the North to the South without finding the latter very pleasant." So there may be something after all in the allegation that Scotsmen look at anyone with suspicion till they find he is all right, while the Englishmen accept everyone as genuine until they detect fraud.

AN ABSOLUTELY TRUE TALE OF GOLF.

Two West of Scotland worthies, Mr. S. and Mr. W., were close friends and keen rivals at golf. They were not, to put it mildly, players of first rank. So devoted were their journeys from the tee to the green that these two points were usually the only ones at which they met. The remarkable thing was that Mr. W. had invariably a good lie, and, whether in the whins or the rough, never lost a ball. The luck was so monotonous as to be unbelievable. Mr. S., becoming suspicious, arranged that the play of his friend should be watched. The astounding discovery was made that Mr. W.'s caddy, who always carried his employer's clubs, had two capacious pockets in his long outer coat. One pocket was filled with balls and the other with sand, and when a ball could not be found, the caddy would adroitly dropped another, while, if he was particularly bad, the ball was skillfully placed on a little pile of sand. "Mr. W." said Mr. S. in tones of mingled wrath and sorrow, "that's no in accordance with the rules of golf." In a perfectly calm voice and manner Mr. W. asked, "What the hell have we got to do with the rules of golf? we're down here to enjoy ourselves."

At the annual meeting of the Law Society on July 21st a resolution was carried that in cases where brief counsel fails to appear at the hearing the solicitor ought to be allowed to conduct the case himself.

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MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday	25th Aug.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday	25th Aug.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Sunday	27th Aug.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday	29th Aug.	D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Sunday	27th Aug.	Noon
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"GLENSHANE"	23rd Aug. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
"GLENLUCE"	2nd Sept. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
"Pembrokeshire"	24th Sept. LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	

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India, Danish m.s., 3,383 tons, Capt. H. Jacobsen, from Balikpapan, with a general cargo. — Manners & Backhouse.
Shanghai, American str., 2,714 tons, Capt. W. H. Walker, from New York, with a general cargo. — Admiralty Line.

August 20th.

Amoy, Japanese str., 1,945 tons, Capt. K. Masuda, from Karatsu, with coal. — Mitsuboshi Trading & Co.
Mitsuboshi, Japanese str., 1,934 tons, Capt. Y. Masuda, from Crampand, with stone. — P. A. Lapicque & Co.
Shanghai, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. J. Mathias, from Hongkong, with coal. — R. & S.

August 21st.

Amoy, Chinese str., 241 tons, Capt. Chan Hin, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo. — On Fat S.S. Co.
Amoy, Japanese str., 2,547 tons, Capt. M. Kimura, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo. — O.S.K.
Fanning, British str., from Canton.
Guyana, British str., 2,505 tons, Capt. J. Watson, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — Union Mail S.S. Co.
Leaving, British str., 972 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Hongkong, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

August 22nd.

President Lincoln, American str., 22,000 tons, Capt. Ryland Greenall, from San Francisco, with a general cargo. — Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Proper, Norwegian str., 1,375 tons, Capt. O. Hansen, from Saigon, with rice. — Pook Tai Cheong.
Yusung, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitchell, from Manila, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 21st.
India, for Bangkok.
Guyana, for Saigon.
Amoy, for Hongkong.
Amoy, for Canton.
Amoy, for Singapore.
Amoy, for Hongkong.
Amoy, for Canton.
Amoy, for Singapore.
Amoy, for Hongkong.
Amoy, for Canton.
Amoy, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per P.M. s.s. *President Lincoln*, on August 21st: Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mr. A. S. Alonzo, Mrs. C. Ashworth, Mr. H. Ashworth, Mr. C. S. Beatty, Rev. De Witt M. Bennett, Mr. G. C. Bennett, Mrs. Lu W. Bennett, Mr. N. T. Bharwani, Miss E. Camantrich, Rev. Paul Caravaggio, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Collins, Miss J. L. Collins, Mr. D. E. Collins, Rev. Augustin S. Conduff, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cunningham, Miss Mary Dale, Mr. John Dowry, Mr. G. Dietrich, Mr. W. K. Doherty, Miss A. G. Dunne, Miss D. M. Dunne, Mr. F. J. Elson, Miss Ruth M. Foster, Mr. Alfonso J. Froend, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. France, Mrs. Bertha France, Miss Elsie S. France, Rev. William Gray, Rev. Jesus H. Gonzalez, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Graves, Mrs. Wm. N. Gray, Mr. H. E. Green, Miss Ella P. Grimes, Rev. B. M. Hagood, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hirschfeld, Mrs. L. H. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hull, Miss T. Kieran, Miss E. L. Kramer, Miss J. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laing, Mr. H. M. Le Gato, Mr. T. McCarthy, Lieut. H. C. McGinnis, Mrs. M. R. McLeese, Miss G. Miller, Mr. R. R. Monte-Lore, Miss Ruth Moody, Mr. R. H. Moore, Jr., Mr. R. B. Barnes, Miss P. Ramos, Mr. Y. Regidor, Mr. C. del Rosario, Mr. E. Schulz, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. R. M. A. de la Solis, Mr. H. H. Stein, Miss C. M. Valdez, Mr. F. Vintu, Mrs. A. H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Wick, Mr. and Mrs. Wilshire, Mr. A. Woodruff.

DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. *Monte* (Blue Funnel), on August 21st: Mrs. and Miss Grace, Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bennett, Mrs. and Miss Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pollock, Commander and Mrs. R. R. Turner, Mr. O. D. Martini, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. J. L. Hodgkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brownfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Miss King, Miss Huebner, Miss Duff, Major J. C. Lecky, Mr. Wm. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. McE. Robb, Mr. A. A. Laing.
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Kumamoto*, on August 19th: Mrs. L. V. Flower, Mr. M. B. Ford, Mr. S. Amundsen, Mr. Shereus, Mr. and Mrs. B. Danielson, Mrs. Dany, Miss Zabel, Mr. Strick, Mrs. Richmond, Miss C. F. Horne, Mr. G. Gundersen, Mr. K. Gulbransen, Mr. T. Hansen, Mr. K. Albrechtsen, Mr. L. Lund, Mr. P. V. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Polsky, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. H. Sol, Capt. K. M. Klansen, Mrs. T. P. Claxton, Mr. W. Doran, Mr. P. Wilhelm, Master O. Wilhelm, Mr. E. Amorin, Capt. Correin, Mr. Santos Bandeira, Mr. Jacob Levy, Mr. T. M. Cochrane, Mr. G. C. Richer, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brizow, Colonel F. McTaggart, Capt. and Mrs. H. Jory, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carter, Mrs. M. Kanne, Miss N. Kanne, Mr. Weidmann, Mr. Simmons.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Manila* left London on August 18th.
 The s.s. *Lionel* (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Singapore on August 18th for this port, and is due here on August 23rd, p.m.
 The s.s. *Antiochus* (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, will leave Singapore on August 20th for Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
 The s.s. *Teleachus* (Blue Funnel) for Boston and New York, left Manila on August 18th via Singapore.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on August 21st, at 7.30 a.m., and leaves Yokohama to-day (August 22nd), at 9 a.m. She is due at Hongkong on August 31st, at 8 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yapong Maru* (Calcutta line) left Calcutta for Hongkong via Rangoon and Singapore on August 18th, and is expected here on September 7th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ajor (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.
Antiochus (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.
Aura Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 27th.
Empress of Asia, due August 31st.
Empress of Australia, due to-day, 6 a.m.
Hyton (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 28th.
Japan (Swedish), due August 22nd.
Jaomelon (Blue Funnel), due August 24th.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
Tatkybus (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.
Tosa Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 23rd.
Tydeus (Blue Funnel), due September 13th.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 24th.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 21st, at 10.53.—Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations, except at the Bonins where it has decreased moderately.
 A feeble anticyclone covers Japan. There are indications of a shallow depression over N. Indo-China.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 21st August, 0.26 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.16 inches, against an average of 61.95 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—
 District. Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Road. E or variable winds, moderate to light; generally cloudy, showery.
 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 21st.			
	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 1 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.52	29.53	29.56
Temperature	85	84	82
Humidity	79	91	83
Wind Direction	NW	Calm	W
Force	0	0	1
Weather	c	b	ot
Rain	0.24	0.00	0.47
Highest open-air Temperature on 20th	87		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st	78		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 22nd to 25th, 1922.					
HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.
Tues.	22	9.18	7.8	10.56	2.8
Wed.	23	9.25	8.1	9.21	0.9
Thur.	24	9.34	8.3	8.45	0.6
Fri.	25	9.45	8.5	8.33	1.9
Sat.	26	10.41	8.7	8.44	0.8
Sun.	27	10.52	8.8	8.42	1.9
Mon.	28	11.22	8.8	8.12	1.1
	29	11.51	8.8	8.13	1.7
	30	12.07	8.9	8.14	1.9
	31	12.52	8.1	8.31	2.3
	1	1.59	8.4	7.12	2.8

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.				
Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. over flood.	Lowest W.L. over flood.	W.L. Aug. 19, 1922.	W.L. Aug. 18, 1922.
Wachow, W. River	+79.80	-2.42	44.80	
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	9.60	9.50
Linkow, N. River	+57.00		16.00	2.50
Samshui, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	16.00	15.50
Sheklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.88	3.10	4.00

Engineer-in-Chief.

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CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

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STRUTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"BEARPORT"

having arrived from above mentioned ports on Saturday, Aug. 19th, 1922. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 9 a.m., Thursday, Aug. 24th, 1922, by Messrs. ANDERSON & ASSY, Surveyors.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered after Aug. 25th, 1922, will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corps
 Hongkong, August 19th, 1922. [132]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1921.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA	Bengal Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Sept.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	City of Basel	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Slavic Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	End of Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO	Apus	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 24th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 16th Sept.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 26th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Idion	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Jeyapore	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES via HAMBURG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept., at Noon
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Thosias	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Glenshane	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Sept.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON & HAMBURG	Ningchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th Sept.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Zosma	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 25th inst.
HAYRE, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	City of Manchester	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 27th inst.
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	On 23rd Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Wakasa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 2nd Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Tracia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 5th Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Kaifong	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst., at D.L.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Taiqua Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 31st inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Honai Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 31st inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Sept., at Noon
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Fansang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Tosa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 1st Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Amboise	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Rahyan	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	About 15th Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Pernia	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at Noon
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Kumsang	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Tipanas	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Busho Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 27th inst.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Tjikombang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 33rd inst., at Noon
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Chakasang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Kalgan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., at 1 p.m.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Halehing	Brit.	Douglas Laik & Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Haklong	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Yusung	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 5th Sept.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Dewey	Am.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Sept., 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE & KOLKATA	Taming	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Sept., 4 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

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Hongkong to England

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From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	From Vancouver	Due England
Empress Australia Aug. 26	Sept. 13	Empress Scotland Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Empress Asia Sept. 7	Sept. 23	Empress France Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Empress Canada Sept. 21	Oct. 9	Empress Scotland Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Empress Russia Oct. 5	Oct. 23	Empress France Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Empress Australia Oct. 19	Nov. 6	Empress Scotland Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Empress Asia Nov. 2	Nov. 20	Empress France Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Empress Canada Nov. 16	Dec. 4	Empress Scotland Dec. 12	Dec. 19

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms. Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

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To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.

On or about Sept. 9th. Sept. 15th.

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N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

IYO MARU (Nagasaki direct) — Saturday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUKA MARU — Saturday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KATORI MARU — Friday, 1st Sept., at 11

ELLERMAN LINE

WILLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

CITY OF SYDNEY ... 27th Aug. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

CITY OF MANCHESTER ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
CITY OF FLORENCE ... 6th Sept. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

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Sailings from Hongkong.

CITY OF BAGDAD ... via Suez Canal ... 25th/26th Aug.
TITAN ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Sept.
CITY OF LINCOLN ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.
CITY OF BRISTOL ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

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MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR" 15,000	On or about 1st Sept.
	"ANGKOR" 15,000	On or about 15th Sept.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000	On or about 29th Sept.
MARSEILLES, HA HAI, PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID	"AMBOISE" 15,000	On or about 2nd Aug.
	"CORDILLERET" 11,000	On or about 15th Sept.
	"AMAZON" 11,000	On or about 19th Sept.
	"ANGKOR" 15,000	On or about 3rd Oct.
	"ANGERS" 15,000	On or about 17th Oct.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAYE, DUNKERQUE & ANTWERP DIRECT ... "LT. ST. LOUBERT BIE" ... About 10th Sept.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

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REPRESENTATION.A. JORDAN,
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FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. G. Parsons ... Friday, 25th Aug., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 29th Aug., at 1 p.m.Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
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(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

TAKIWA MARU ... on or about 31st Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

HOZU MARU ... on or about 31st Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:
No. 27, Nathan Road, West.
Tel. No. 155.S. MITARAI,
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Tel. No. 140.**P. & O., British India**
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SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE" +	5,318	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do.
"BOUDAN"	6,856	32nd Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	Antwerp, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	9,056	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARNATA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	10th Jan. 1924	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,680	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	6,653	7th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,649 2nd Sept. Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,000 21st Aug. Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,205	27th Aug.	Japan.
"KALYAN"	8,987	25th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"BOUDAN"	6,856	7th Sept.	Shanghai.
"MACEDONIA"	11,000	9th Sept.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.L.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the hull of the steamer of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to—
† Cargo only.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Saturday, 16th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN &

DAFAR TOWN—SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"GANDA MARU" Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"JAYA MARU" Thursday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" Friday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"KOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Yokohama—Taking

cargo to GYELAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"YUCCA MARU" (Omitting Shanghai) Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAWANA MARU" Tuesday, 12th Sept.

NEW ZEALANDS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" Thursday, 28th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ALTAI MARU" Sunday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.

"KAJO MARU"

"AMAKUSA MARU" Every Sunday.

TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.

"BOSHO MARU" Thursday, 24th Aug.

Tel. No. 4080. I. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast

freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

SS. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED
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St. George's Building.Telephone 2165.
Telegrams (Far East)**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KALAN"	On 22nd Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KANCHOW"	On 23rd Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 23rd Aug., Noon.
HOIHOW, PARECE & TIENTSIN	"KAIFONG"	On 24th Aug., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Aug., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 25th Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TINGHOU"	On 25th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KIANGSU"	On 25th Aug., 4 p.m.
	"TAKING"	On 2nd Sept., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation and Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all
the intermediate ports of the line. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Weiping.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents.)

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"THONG SAMUD"	Aug. 23rd, 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents.)

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.
"CHANGSEA"	15th Oct.	30th Oct.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of fresh fruit and vegetables, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD., Agents.)

Telephone No. 25

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Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class

Throughout.

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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

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